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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.DEATH.
At his residence, "Duart," Arbutneth Road, at 10.30 p.m. on the 18th March, 1908, Agostino Grunewald Romano, Consul General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at four o'clock. The cortège will start from "Duart" at that hour for the Roman Catholic Cathedral, "Glenelg," and will pass the Monument at 6 p.m.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VECX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1908.

LOVERS of poetry will perhaps forgive us if we venture merely academically to make the heretical suggestion that the power of poetry is largely a matter of monomaniacs. We are moved so to do by reading an article in the Literary Supplement of the *Times* of February 13th, on Mr. MEREDITH's poetry. The writer of the article, like most of Mr. MEREDITH's readers, seems to appreciate him more as a novelist than as a poet, though he reflects that in most cases verse is more enduring than prose. Why is that? He suggests that there is "a pleasurable excitement afforded by metre," a "higher mood" for poetry than for prose, and about the more complex method of expression "an atmosphere in which we are less conscious of changed fashions in thought and expression than we inevitably are in prose." That is to say, "there is in poetry an element of strangeness which makes us ready to welcome a certain unlikeness to our ways of speech and our own point of view." This explanation does not seem to us sufficient, and parts of it are even unacceptable. That not inconsiderable body of the public which, without scorning the really musical character of well-chosen language, does not "take kindly to poetry,"

will be with us in denying the "higher mood in which poetry is usually written." A man with something to say, with a burning message to deliver, may sit down in a "high mood" to express his noble thoughts, but even if "true ease in writing comes from art, not chance," we can see clearly that the technical difficulties and limitations of the laws of prosody must inevitably check and hinder the outpouring. The necessity of numbering his feet must necessarily tend to blemish his facts. The best prose writers have a good ear for the iambus and trochee, and write easily and uninterruptedly that which when read aloud is as musically fluent as any poetry. Given the apt word in the euphonious phrase, their beautiful ideas may be beautifully expressed without any loss of clarity. Their high mood need not suffer depression, as in the case of the poet who must chop his logic into lengths and his dreams into ductiles. That "element of strangeness" spoken of, which is said to save poetry from the alleged fats of archaic prose, seems to us to be its artificiality. The unreality of the complexly artificial does not offend us, because we have learned to expect nothing better. Not only the "high mood" of the poet goes, but also his high meaning. Even the *Times* writer speaks of the "intolerable obscurity" of the poet, as in Mr. MEREDITH's lines:

"Wherefore their soul in me, or mine,
Through self-forgetfulness divine,
In them, that song aloft maintains."

NORDAU in analysing some of the poetry of the last century alluded to such intolerable obscurities as meaningless jargon, and attributed them to mental degeneracy. Mr. MEREDITH is certainly not a Decadent, however, but a strong, clear-headed observer, and when his lines seem to mean nothing, we know that they were meant to mean something, but that the tricks of the rhymer's trade prevented it from gaining the vivid expression he knows so well how to put in prose. We would classify Mr. MEREDITH as a scientific pagan, and we note that the *Times* writer holds a view not dissimilar, although he protests where we would approve. Mr. MEREDITH is, says this article, a poet of the head rather than of the heart, preaching a gospel of vitality, and nothing else, but it is not, in any case, one we can always be brave enough to listen to; some of us very often, indeed, and some never; and then we have dreamt of something more human behind the visible veil, of a love which is yet to be the ultimate reading of the hard mysteries of life. But of mere Earth, or mere Brain—the only stuff, MEREDITH would employ—no such figure can be woven. Thousands who have lived by WORDSWORTH's gift of faith, ARNOLD's of endurance, TENNYSON's of wisdom, BROWNING's of joy, will turn away from this proffer of strength as one not receivable by human sorrow till other gifts have gone before it.

The religions that have conquered the world are not those which have proclaimed strength, but those that have console weakness. As we do not intend to be led into comparative criticism, we must now return to the suggestion with which we opened—that the true conclusion to the speculations concerning the persistence of poetry lies chiefly in its mnemonic values. The rhymes, mnemonically helpful, and pleasant to the ear, seem to have no other value as a constituent of good poetry, for doggerel may rhyme perfectly, and the rhymes of true poetry be imperfect. Rhythm seems greater than rhyme, then, and both more natural than metre, which simply acts as a clog on high thinking. Take that last sentence in the foregoing quotation, about the conquering religions. It is a shrewd idea, well expressed, but even a doggerel rendering would give it more permanency. Thus:

Religions that the world enthrall
Are not of those that Strength recall
But such as do the Weak console.
That triplet, banal though it be, will possibly be remembered where the prose expression (which is more lucid) cannot be recalled. If we were attempting an appreciation or depreciation of Mr. MEREDITH as poet, we would venture the assertion that he will not attain Parnassus because his verses are not easily memorized. The best poetry, in our definition, is that which illuminates an idea already adumbrated in the reader's mind, in words which attach themselves readily to his memory.

"True wit is nature to advantage dressed,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed." For "wit" we would say "poetry." One RICHARD JEFFERIES has dressed Nature to advantage in a number of books of beautiful prose, "ne'er so well expressed" even in WORDSWORTH's poetry. WALT WHITMAN dressed Nature to advantage by ignoring the rules of prosody, and so he will never be a great poet, though he was obviously a poet potential, like JEFFERIES. To give this perhaps tedious excursion some colour, we will suppose that JEFFERIES went for a walk on Sunday round the western side of our island. What would he not have made of it on that glorious day, in the way of a *Pageant* of Spring?

We could imagine him writing of how the horizon was veiled in a heliotrope mist, beneath which on a glassy sea the smaller islands floated like Lotus blooms on a pond of Tokyo; of how murmuring rills down the foliage-feathered slope made faint echoes of the bird-music thrilling through the balmy air; and so forth, and so on. We have too much veneration for JEFFERIES to further besmirch his beautiful word-paintings. Those of us who might read him afterwards, on some similar sunny Sabbath, would recognise the beautiful fidelity of his word-painting, and enjoy it; but—and here is the point—we should not remember it. We should need the poet, or in this case the maker of doggerel, to crystallise for us and preserve the memory of a pleasant excursion, with what we call the merely mnemonic devices and aids of prosody.

Horizon veiled in heliotrope,
Massed foliage dark upon the slope
That sinks to where the sunlit sea
Lies glassily and peacefully;
Upon its surface islets press,
Like Lotus-blooms in Maynes,

The air with bird-made music thrills,
Its echoes rapid running rills;
A silent sea-bird in the sky
Like happiness floats stealthily.

Those iambic couplets, though somewhat obscuring the picture as JEFFERIES or THORNTON might have painted it for us, serve to catalogue and commemorate, to tick off on each digit as it were, the items of the poet, as in Mr. MEREDITH's lines:

"Wherefore their soul in me, or mine,
Through self-forgetfulness divine,
In them, that song aloft maintains."

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That is simple, and straightforward, and clear as a moorland tarn in harvest-time. It is not poetry because it rhymes; but it is poetry, because it promises to stick. Now listen to Mr. MEREDITH, who, according to the article which started us off on this subject, "is assuredly never more a poet and never more himself than when he interprets for us the song of the lark."

"For singing till his seven fills,
Tis love of earth that he instils;
And ever winging up and up,
Our valy is his golden cap.
And he the wine which overflows
To lift us with him as he goes;
The woods and brooks, the sheep and kine,
He is, the hills, the human line,
The meadows green, the fallows brown,
The dreams of labour in the town;
He sings the sap, the quickened veins;
The wedding song of sun and rains
He is, the dance of children, thanks
Of sowers, shout of primrose-banks,
And eye of violets while they breathe;
All these the circling song will wreath,
And you shall hear the herb and tree,
The bitter heart of men shall see,
Shall feel celestially, as long
As you crave nothing save the song."

It may be Philistine to say so, but we do consider the interpretation given in the preceding quatrain more satisfactory. The joy of living—what else does the lark express? "Tis love of earth that he instils." Quite so; that seems very much the same idea less lucidly expressed. It is love of life, and the lark does not "instil" that; he expresses what is already instilled. That is a pleasant simile, however, which compares the mood of bird and man to "the wine which overflows, to lift us with him as he goes." Both bird and man are intoxicated, with the exuberance of their own joy. But now how the exigencies of prosody lead Mr. MEREDITH into expressions clumsy and halting and ineffective, if not absolutely alien to the theme. We see "the meadows green, the fallows brown," but not being, like the poet, in the "high mood" that must hunt for a rhyme to "brown," the lark's singing does not make us dream "of labour in the town." Later on comes the awkward division of the phrase "thanks of sowers," which in any case is not right. "Hopes of sowers," "thanks of harvester," would be—only they would neither rhyme nor scan. It is an admirable illustration, that, for serving our purpose, and here we may well leave the reader to follow up the line of thought for himself.

Yesterday the 21st plague case was recorded. The French Mail of the 18th February was delivered in London on the 18th inst. The usual monthly shoot in connection with Eight Half No 2 Cov. H. & V. A., takes place on Sunday morning at Tai Hang range.

The inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps by H.E. the General Officer Commanding takes place at the Polo Ground on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. P. B. Wolff has joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corp. Kinnaird and Gunner, E. L. G. Arnold are granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months and Sapper Quark leave of absence for six months.

The formation of a Volunteer Infantry Company is still an objective of the authorities, and the latest copy of the orders states that the company is now open for recruiting and that applications from members of other units will be considered.

Six Chinese youths, Wia Yiu Sing, Wan Kik Sing (sons of Chang Yau Kun) Chang Wing Kiu, Chang Wing Po and Chow Kun Lin, all of Hongkong, are leaving by the English Mail on Saturday to be educated in England.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

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The London halfpenny papers have ingeniously coined a new word, which no doubt will be kept in piebald as a rod for their own backs. What we have been content so far to call chauvinism is now labelled "patriophobie." It is an improvement on the word of French origin.

A headline in the "New York Sun" to an article on the latest effort of the Simplified Spelling Board reads as follows:—As They Eg Us on to a Surat Shai We Stand Agast and Dumb, Num as a Shorn Winter Lam, or Put the Thum of Curtesy to the Nose of Doubt and Harang With Tung?

The town of Charlottenburg which adjoins Berlin, was plunged into darkness at an advanced hour by a failure of the electric current. Three railway stations, several theatres, and innumerable restaurants were affected by the sudden deprivation. The stoppage, which lasted half an hour, was caused by a rat, which had jumped in among the bars at the power station.

The King's collection of objets d'art at Sandringham has (says "Truth") received a notable addition in the form of a pair of elephant's tusks, most superbly carved with Oriental figures. This is a present to His Majesty from the King of Siam, being intended as a memento of the King's visit to Windsor Castle last summer. The tusks have been placed in the inner hall at Sandringham.

The report of the recently established Leper Home at Tungkuon, South China, which has just come to hand, gives an interesting record of how the work of caring for the lepers was started and how it has progressed in spite of many difficulties. Now there is a home where the lepers are segregated and properly cared for, there being as many as 110 lepers in the home last September. Funds are urgently needed to carry on the good work and an appeal for subscriptions is made.

Mr. J. M. Barrie tells a charming story of his first sight of George MEREDITH, whose 80th birthday was celebrated last month. In his hero, worship Mr. Barrie journeyed down to Boxhill in the hope of casting eyes on the novelist. He sat down outside the house and waited. Presently the fine face appeared at the window. Mr. Barrie trembled. A few moments and the door opened. George MEREDITH himself appeared and walked down to the garden gate. Consternation seized Mr. Barrie; in after panic he fled back to London.

Baron TAKAHIRA's carefully-prepared statement, given to the Press when he landed, has been widely published and favourably commented upon by the American newspapers. Though they have a familiar sound, the Ambassador's words are undoubtedly prudent, and act as a composing draught on those inclined to magnify the difference with Japan. It is true that it is difficult to imagine that "a man of ordinary sanity" could conceive cause for war between America and Japan, but when race hatred is once thoroughly engendered, historic friendship, common sense, and even sanity count for little. Nevertheless the message is sincere, and will serve a good purpose.

The plight of Senator FRANCO, the fallen Dictator of Portugal, is truly pitiable. He must often (says a writer in the "Graphic") think bitterly of the cynic who said that a Dictatorship, like a Revolution, has only one justification—Success. There have been other Dictators who have ended their days in the ravishes and even love of their people. The late King Christian of Denmark was a Dictator of quite the Stuart type. The Emperor Francis Joseph has more than once governed by Imperial decree when the paralysis of Parliament threatened to bring the mechanism of the State to a standstill, and yet he is to-day the most venerated figure in the circles of European Royalty.

To-night at Government House His Excellency the Governor entertains a number of guests at an official dinner. The guests include H.E. Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, Admiral Sir Hesworth Lambton, Rear Admiral Perrin, H.E. Major General Broadwood, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, His Honour Sir Francis Piggott, Commodore and Mrs. toke the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kinnaird, the Hon. Commander and Mrs. Basil Taylor, the Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Bawfster, Captain Thibault, of the French cruiser "d'Entrecasteaux," Monsien. Liebert, Commander Linaxas, of the French gunboat "Dedide," Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the Rev. and Mrs. Hickling, the Rev. Sherwood Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Slade, Dr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and Miss Mandy, Mrs. Low, Flag Lieutenant Chavrin, of the French cruiser "d'Entrecasteaux," Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Fremantle, Flag Lieutenant Nicholson, Flag Lieutenant Mallanck, Capt. and Mrs. Wait. The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, and His Honour Mr. Justice Wile will not be able to attend.

The monthly competition against Bogey for the Saunders' Fawcett Cup was held at Happy Valley between March 14th and March 16th. The following cards were returned:—

C. P. Chater (received 5)	One up
W. D. Kraft (received 5)	All square
Col. Martin (received 9)	All square
Lt. A. Bales (received 12)	All square
F. B. Deacon (received 14)	All square
H. E. Tomlinson, R.N. (received 14)	One down
C. E. Beavis (received 1)	One down
C. T. Seath (received 4)	One down
H. Hunter (received 14)	Ten down

* Winner of Cup.
† Tie for the Cup.
38 entries for Cup.
25 entries for Pool.

We are indebted to Messrs. Kelly and Walsh Ltd. for calling our attention to the special New Production of the Ardath Tobacco Co. London, makers of the well known State Express "555" cigarettes, their "special" Ardath Smoking mixture, which is a blend medium and full strength, particularly adapted for the pipe smokers of this climate, and no doubt will meet with a very ready sale. The special merits of their tobacco have been commented upon, by the press at home.

A list of the public institutions and charities which will benefit by the will of the late Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, has been supplied by the courtesy of her trustees and executors. The total number of institutions to which bequests have been left is 53, and the aggregate amount of the bequests is £473,000. Of this sum £200,000 is left to the John Rylands Library, Manchester, £25,000 to the Victoria University, Manchester, £25,000 to Owens College, Manchester, £25,000 to the Manchester and Salford District Congregational Board, and £20,000 to the Manchester Workhousemen's and Clerks' Orphan Schools.

The death of Thomas Coffin, the steersman of the "Birkenhead," recalls a story which no Englishman can hear without a thrill of pride.

"To stand and be still to the Birkenhead drill, Is a damned tough bullet to chew," and the four hundred and fifty officers and men, who put the women in the boats and went down standing as though upon parade, taught the world the greatest lesson in discipline ever known. It was no fault of Thomas Coffin that he did not go down with them. He was put in charge of the lifeboat and saved thirty-two of the survivors. When the then King of Prussia learned the story of the "Birkenhead" he put it in the general orders to his army and had it read out to every regiment in the Prussian service. He did not more than give expression to a feeling which everyone has experienced on reading that wonderful story of discipline and pluck.

The U.S. business sky remains very cloudy.

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"To stand and be still to the Birkenhead drill,

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday 18th March.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

Three Chinese named Yau Sing King, Ip Yau Sang, and Lai Tak, were arraigned on a charge of attempted armed robbery in the waters of the Colony on February 9th. They pleaded not guilty. The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. Rees-Davies) instructed by Mr. Denyer prosecuted and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. E. Clarke, J. J. H. Moller, J. Robertson, H. J. Colahan, J. G. Main, J. Clelland, and H. L. Harron.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case for the prosecution said that on February 9th, about 9.15 p.m., the three men with another, not yet in custody, boarded a fishing junk lying in the bay at Kowloon. The owner of the junk, his wife, two children and his mother-in-law, slept under the hood of the junk, and, hearing a noise made by the intruders, they woke up. The owner called out "what is the matter" and one of the defendants replied that they had come to search for opium. The door of the junk was opened and the men entered. The second defendant demanded money from the wife and when she replied that she had none, he cut her with a military bayonet. Then he attacked the husband; but, the latter offered a stout resistance and in struggle he was snatched—the bayonet from his antagonist. The three men then made off and the husband and a fisherman from a neighbouring junk gave chase. The men went in the direction of the railway and an Indian constable caught one, the second defendant, who was taken to the boat where he was recognised by the inmates. The owner also handed the bayonet over to the constable. The defendant was taken to the Police Station where he gave information which led to the arrest of the other two. The junk which was boarded was lying near the shore and when the men jumped off her they alighted in the mud. The first accused was covered with mud and the other two when arrested showed that their feet had been recently washed but their legs bore traces of the mud, while the second accused had blood on the palms of his hands.

Evidence was called and at the close the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The first and third defendants were each sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the second to five years.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Leung Kwan was convicted of highway robbery and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. With another Chinese he attacked an Indian watchman at midnight, one day last month in Des Voeux Road by throwing pepper in his eyes and knocking him down. The Indian, however, resisted and a European coming on to the scene the prisoner was captured, but his companion escaped.

PEKING SYNDICATE.

The report (together with a statement of accounts made up to December 31, 1906) states that receipts during the year amounted to £10,497, of which £3,672 was derived from the interest on the Honan Railway bonds, and the balance from sur'v' investment. The current expenditure on salaries and general working expenses in London and China was £15,597, and the expenditure in capital account was altogether £103,805, of which £28,471 was for purchases of land for wharfs and accommodation at Tsin-tsin and Hankan, the balance being almost entirely used in the development of the Honan Mines. The expenditure in respect to Siansi was only £1,211, being engineer's travelling and other expense for prospecting purposes, including the credit balance brought forward from the 1905 account, there is therefore, at the close of the year 1906 a total credit balance of £51,023. The directors do not, however, present this in a separate statement of profit and loss account, because until the Honan Mines are developed and working, it is impossible to estimate their capital value, and therefore difficult to say with certainty how much should be allocated to capital and how much to profit and loss. This can be done more conveniently at a later date. The work done during the past year, 1907, on the Honan Mines has, through force of circumstances, been almost entirely of an exploratory character. The report gives a lengthy account of the negotiations for the resale of the Shensi concession; the first price offered by the Shensi delegates was 60,000 taels, and the final bargain was in the sum of 2,750,000 taels, half to be paid on February 21, 1908, and the other half in three annual yearly instalments, beginning May 10, 1909. The desirability of consolidating and uniting the interest of the syndicate held by the three classes of shareholders—viz., the Shansi, the ordinary, and the deferred—has long occupied the attention of the board, but as the matter was one which primarily affected the shareholders themselves, the directors have refrained from doing so. When the pro-Zakkaes tried to sue for indemnity, they were laughed out. The most sonorous of the pro-Zakkaes, Mr. John Redmond (E. Clare), opened by asking Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, if he would state "the object of the proposed military expedition into Afrikiland; how many men are to be employed; and what the estimated cost is likely to be."

PRO-ZAKKAS.

The pro-Zakkaes seem dispirited. The "warlike Liberal" who support the punitive expedition against the Zakka Khel mandarins on the Indian frontier are standing too hopefully for them. So when the pro-Zakkaes tried to sue for indemnity, they were laughed out.

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"I shall not be able to call attention to the expedition as I had intended," he complained, "because two blocking nooses have been put down—one by a warlike Liberal, and the other by a pugnacious Tory."

Mr. J. D. Rees (Montgomery Borrows), who really does understand India, and who speaks Telang and Tamil, jumped up. He is the "warlike Liberal" in question. He began to speak, but the Speaker, who is often merciful, stopped him.

A short man, with drooping moustache, who has made an exhaustive study of India in a stay of six whole weeks, rose from the Liberal benches. He is Dr. V. H. Kutherford (Brentford), and stands for retrenchment. The board's certificate points out that "the directors state that the company's operations are not sufficiently advanced to permit of a profit and loss account being prepared, and that it has not been practicable to comply with Clause 135 of the company's articles of association, which requires that the accounts be made up to a date not more than six months before the general meeting."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS AND NOTES.

TIBET.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for India whether Article 3 of the provisions concerning Tibet of the Convention of 1907 between Great Britain and Russia cancelled Article 3 of the Convention of 1906 between the United Kingdom and China respecting Tibet, by which article it was arranged with the Chinese Government that Great Britain should be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting Gyantse, Gartok, and Yatung with India.

Sir E. Grey.—Article 3 of the Convention with China of 1906, while modifying Article 3 of the Convention with Tibet, concedes to the British Government the right of telegraphic communication between India and the trade routes. Telegraphic communication with the markets thus comes within the terms of the Convention with Tibet, the fulfilment of which under Article 1 of the Convention of 1906 Great Britain and China have engaged to secure. Article 2 of the arrangement with Russia regarding Tibet recognises the engagements entered into by Great Britain and China in Article 1 of the Convention of 1906 and the answer to the question is therefore in the negative.

In answer to Mr. Lynch,

Sir E. Grey said, "I am informed by my right hon. friend that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse is Captain W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., an officer of the Indian Political Department. The Trade agent at Gartok is Thakur Jai Chand. There is no British Trade Agent at Yatung. There is no immediate intention of changing the status of these officers. As regards the contingency contemplated by the hon. member of a failure of the Tibetan Government to carry out their obligations as to roads under Article 4 of the Convention of 1904 the action to be taken in that event would be covered by Article 1 of the Convention with China of 1906, which, as explained in my answer to the hon. member's other question, is again covered by Article 2 of the arrangement with Russia regarding Tibet. Article 3 of the Convention with Tibet does not apply to the contingencies contemplated in the hon. member's question."

THE PEKING-K LOAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could give the House any information regarding the progress of the railway from Peking to Kalgan.

Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Herwick)—Answered in my reply to the hon. member on June 3 last, trains are running as far as Tsin-tsin, a distance of over 34 miles, out of a total of 125 miles to Kalgan. Last September the following additional particulars were furnished by the engineer-in-chief. Beyond Tsin-tsin three miles of rails had been laid and two tunnels completed, besides which a third tunnel (1,200 ft. long) and two thirds of the remaining (3,450 ft.) had been driven through.

On the north side of the Nankow pass work had been begun and about two-thirds of the earthwork to Huailai (about half-way between Peking and Kalgan) had been finished. The harbour works and accommodation are reckoned among the best in Eastern Asia, and every convenience has been provided for the speedy loading and unloading of goods. Railways have been developed, and careful measures have been taken to exploit the mineral wealth of the district.

Tables show that the import of goods of non-Chinese origin amounted last year to \$27,239,943, of goods Chinese in origin to \$9,208,650, and the export to \$51,143,847, making a total trade for the year of over \$12,000,000. The Shantung railway, with a total length of 436 kilometers, carried during the past year 385,231 persons and 390,125 tons of goods. The population of the Tsin-tsin district, exclusive of soldiers and sailors, is: Europeans, 986 men, 488 women, 192 children under ten years of age; Chinese, 26,452 men, 3,334 women, and 1,723 children under ten. Along industrial concerns, besides the German Minas Company, there are the German-Chinese silk industry, a private shipyard, a soap factory, breweries, &c.

Another great object of the Government is to make Tsin-tsin a civilising centre, which, it is claimed, is being officially recognised by the Chinese to a greater extent each year. Special attention is being directed to educational matters, and partly through German influence schools are being erected in all parts of the hinterland, and the Chinese are recognising the necessity of making the rising generation acquainted with Western science. To further this movement the German colony has voted £15,000, and has decided to vote £3,750 annually toward the foundation and conduct of a large educational establishment for Chinese pupils. This establishment is to be a species of University with courses in mechanics, medicine, the science of government, agriculture, and forestry. Attached to the mandarins is an immense photographic plan showing a magnificent harbour and a general view of the Colony, with a goodly number of modern Government and other buildings.

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The board's statement seems to be a very complete refutation of the charges implied, and the matter is one of some general interest, as showing how easy it is to draw mistaken conclusions from examination of a share register.

Amid a jumble of laughter and shouts Mr. Swift MacNeill cried out with pain at the idea of 6,000 troops going against only 4,000 Zakka Khel.

"I hope he does not say we ought to have exactly the same number!" said Mr. Morley in surprise.

Mr. Byrnes (Bradford) wanted to know whether correspondents would go with the expedition. Mr. Morley did not know.

"Surely," cried Mr. Swift MacNeill, "he could have inquired from Kitchener!"

"Is the expedition supplied with explosive bullets?" asked Mr. Denyer, of Queen's County.

"I cannot tell. I hope not," replied Mr. Morley curtly.

"Is it not fact?" began Mr. Lupton (Sheffield), but there was so much laughter that his precious observations were lost—possibly forever.

The Speaker calmed the House and other business proceeded. At the close of the question time Mr. Rees began to tell of the "abysmal ignorance" that must have prompted Mr. W. Redmond to raise the Zakka Khel question.

Instead of taking this as a thing to be angry over, Mr. Redmond smiled. His voice was as stern as ever, and his face was set firm but his Irish eyes twinkled.

"I withdraw the word 'warlike,'" he said, "but I think I can still maintain that he is a Liberal."

Almost the only question the pro-Zakkaes did not ask was whether only white soldiers were being sent on the expedition.

GERMAN COLONISATION.

PROGRESS OF KIAO-CHAU.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—A memorandum respecting the development of Kiaochau was recently laid before the Reichstag by the German Government, which explained that ten years' occupation of

the colony had been fully justified by the expectations of the naval authorities. It shows that success has attended the efforts to establish a commercial Colony as an important base for German traders and merchants in opening up an extensive hinterland, and continues, "In place of the village of Tsin-tsin with Chinese barracks the town of Tsin-tsin has been laid out on European methods with villas, suburbs, a commercial quarter, and workmen's quarter. A complete network of paved streets has been provided. There is a complete modern drainage system and an excellent water-supply to all houses, electric lighting, churches, hospital, schools for Europeans and Chinese, post, telegraph, a market, and abattoirs have been furnished. Private builders have been assisted by the Government, and the systematic afforestation of the district has been taken in hand. The harbour works and accommodation are reckoned among the best in Eastern Asia, and every convenience has been provided for the speedy loading and unloading of goods. Railways have been developed, and careful measures have been taken to exploit the mineral wealth of the district."

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Mr. Rees read off the official reply.

The object of the punitive measures against the Zakka Khel is to put an end to a series of raids which have been carried on for some months in the territory beyond the tribal limit. The territory is under the civil administration of the Government of India. The force to be employed consists of two brigades, roughly about 6,000, with a third brigade in reserve. The cost must depend on the length of the operations."

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent not later than 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS, 5th Ed. Letter's, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue \$100 each) was held at the Hongkong Club House, on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption:

6	451	900	1,58	1631
11	542	915	1,72	1418
65	59	916	1,62	1647
88	567	939	1,29	1658
115	615	944	1,39	1680
141	620	980	1,48	1693
268	633	998	1,59	1727
286	701	1,060	1,73	1733
325	725	1,106	1,50	1757
379	799	1,115	1,51	1815
388	879	1,123	1,52	1860
410	859	1,232	1,58	1973
474	832	1,240	1,62	1985

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1908, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. 570

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. 57.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CEREMONY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, has kindly consented to OPEN THE NEW CLUB HOUSE, at NORTH POINT, Shaukiwan Road, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) next, the 21st March, 1908, at 3 P.M.

Special through Cars will be run for the occasion, starting from the Post Office at 2.15 P.M.

Members are requested to invite their friends, By Order of the Committee,

HEDLEY G. WHITE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. 549



MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of His Majesty's Justices of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M. on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1908, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, (Ordinance No. 8 of 1898), viz.:

To transfer from one H. WHISMANN to Capt. F. D. L. the Adjunct License to sell by retail Intoxicating Liquors on premises numbered 34, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "THE CAFE WEISSE MANN," LIMITED.

H. J. GOMPERTZ, Police Magistrate.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908. 563

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE REAL CLEARANCE SALE AT CASH Lowest Prices.

HO-SAIN-ALI & CO., Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. 548

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores, Kerosene and Ship Chandlers. 35 & 37, HING LOON'S STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. 709

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

B 麗英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2. CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World, represented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

WANTED

WANTED.

TO form connection with a good firm for the purchase of GOATS HAIR for the manufacture of Brushes. Please send Sample and Prices to

ABR. SCHWARZMANN,

Worheim-on-Main, Germany.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are invited from Local Firms for SUPPLYING STEELWORK in connection with the proposed new building of the Hongkong Hotel.

Apply to PALMER & TURNER,

Hongkong, 14th March, 1908. 545

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

PLEASE take Notice that the next address of LLOYD'S GREATER BRITAIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD. is 12, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

SOMERSET PLAYNE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. 519

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE

1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, United States of America, has on the 12th day of December, 1907, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following TRADE MARK:

The word "METEOR" in the name of the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, which claims to be the Sole Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicant in respect of the following Goods:

SEWING MACHINES and their Parts and Attachments, in Class 6.

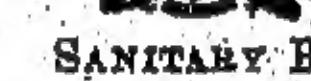
A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1908.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,

409

Solicitors for the Applicant.



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

Hongkong.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria occupied by members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all cubicle partitions, slate casings and staircases, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandas.

The backyard must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

The Government Lime-washing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.10 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

G. A. WOODCOCK,

Secretary.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1908. 539

IF YOU REQUIRE

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

STAMP, BIRTHDAY AND POSTCARD ALBUMS, Mechanical Animals, Art Relief Novelties.

POSTAGE STAMPS

in Bags, Packets, Sets, &c. &c.

AND

All other Philatelic Goods

CALL AT—

GRACA & CO.,

Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908. 11

STORAGE

FOR COAL, TIMBERS, &c.

FOR SALE.

NO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose.

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT.

DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35

in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 184

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1908 IS NOW ON SALE.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years FROM 1874 to 1906.

Price: \$2. CASH. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1907.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. R. WALTER OTTO having left China ceases to sign our Firm per pro-
curation from this date.

MR. PAUL HELL has this day been
authorized to sign our Firm's name per pro-
curation.

KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. 558

NOTICE.

M. R. CHRISTIAN SKOTT is this day
authorized to sign the name of our Firm.

H. SKOTT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908. 547

NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. HARRY
HASTINGS to sign our Firm.

BAIN & CO.

Anping, 7th March, 1908. 552

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) the 21st March, 1908, at 10 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHewan TOME & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. 492

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 11 A.M., to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELEY,

General Manager.

ARGYLL MOTORS, LTD.



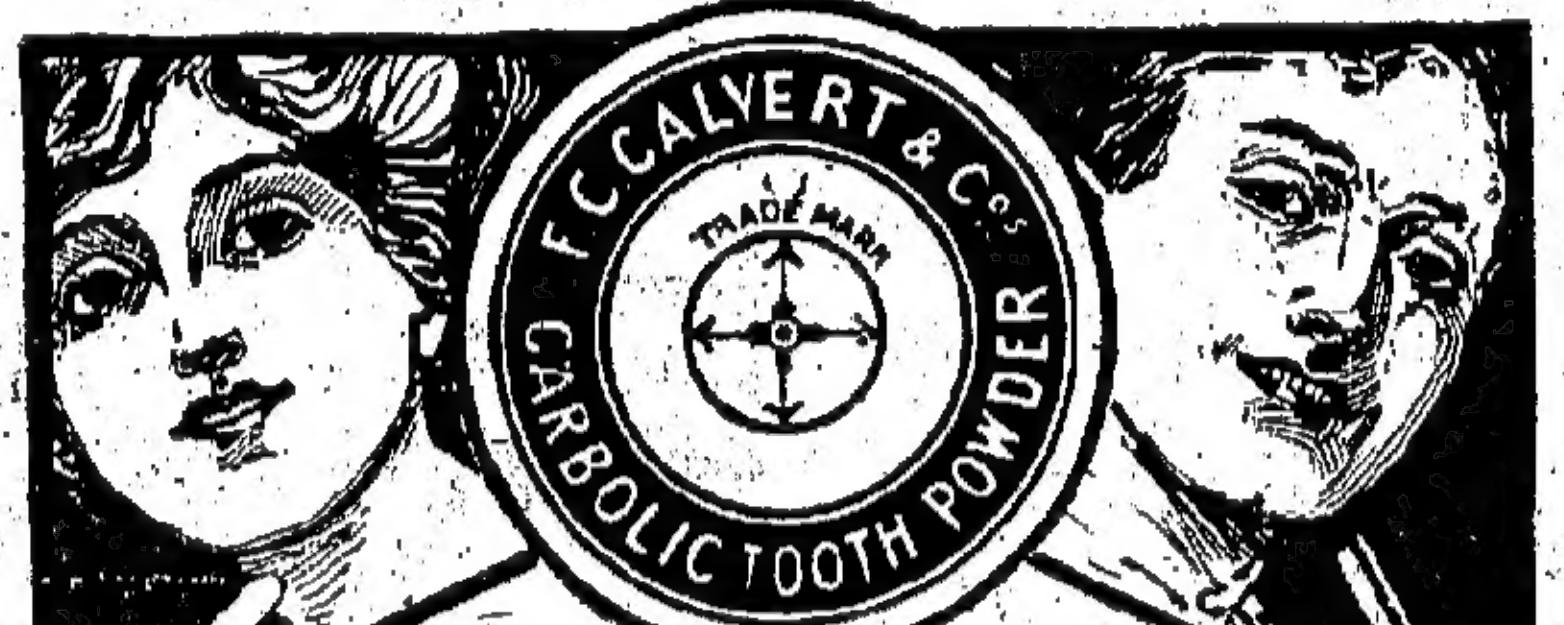
ALL TYPES OF COVERED CARS FOR COLONIAL WORK

LONDON DEPOT: ARGYLLS, LONDON, LTD.
17, NEWMAN ST., OXFORD ST., LONDON.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., BOMBAY; BROWN & DAVIDSON,
Talawakatta, Calcutta; G. HENDERSON & CO., CALCUTTA;
SYME & CO., SINGAPORE; ROWE & CO., Rangoon;
LOUIS T. LEONOWENS, LTD., BANGKOK.

188



A good example is set by those who regularly use CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder.

They evidently realize both the personal satisfaction and the hygienic importance of brushing their teeth to remove the food particles, etc., which collect on or between them.

Their experience tells them too, how well Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder aids the tooth-brush to do its work easily, thoroughly and pleasantly, polishing the enamel and, at the same time antiseptically cleansing wherever it goes. That is why more and more people use it every year.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins, also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

185

Hall's
Coca
Wine.

Do it Now

Don't wait until to-morrow to get a remedy for your disease, a tonic for your weakened system, or a protection against the dangers of the climate.

DO IT NOW. Get

Hall's Coca Wine

at once, for to-morrow may be too late. Before-to-morrow your disease may have got beyond control: your weakened system may have reached its limit of endurance and collapsed; your boasted safety may have failed you and some tropical disease have laid you low. BE SAFE! Chemists and stores sell Hall's Coca Wine—the marvellous English restorative—in large and small bottles. Look for the red Keystone trade-mark.

Hall's Coca Wine is the most marvellous restorative known to medical science—pure, potent, palatable.

None genuine without
the TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

MISTAKEN FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

FLIGHT OF LADIES MOBBED BY HOGLIGANS. The police who guard the precincts of the House of Commons agree with Mr. Bernard Shaw that "You Never Can Tell." This conclusion reached, they hold, apparently, that as any lady they see may be a Suffragette, she shall be treated as one. So matrons stood watch on recent afternoons there arrived at the gateway leading to the members' entrance the wife and daughter of a member, accompanied by two other ladies and two gentlemen with intent to keep an appointment with the first lady's husband, who was to escort them into the House. The constable on guard instantly made up his mind as to the character of the errand up which they had come. "The ladies, he reasoned, were Suffragettes. Doubtless the men had been tooled and impressed, and desired now only to bluster unsee and to steal away and report progress when the fell plot had matured." "Now then, move on!" said the representative of the law. "Move on, and don't let me catch you again!"

He might have known that had the ladies been Suffragettes, one of them would at once have wrenched his nose or thumped him over his oaken headpiece. Instead, he was gently answered by the foremost lady that they were waiting for her husband, a member of the House of Commons, who was coming out to meet them. "Your husband? And 'oo's yer 'usband?" he responded with sarcasm too deep for Italian. The member's name was given. "Well, just you move on and don't lemme catch you 'ere again," he answered, proud of his faculty for divination. A senior of floor hurried up and endorsed his minion's mandate. As it was impossible to relinquish the appointment without some intimation to the member who would presently be coming in quest of them, the ladies moved to other entrance. The result was in each case the same. "Keep moving" was the order, and rough hands were employed to give emphasis to the saying. "As I was coming driving us away, perhaps you will be good enough, when my husband comes out, to tell him that we have had to go up to the Bridge," the lady who had first spoken now pleaded. "When yer 'usband comes—yes, I will, when yer 'usband comes," she was mockingly answered.

By this time a great crowd had assembled, a crowd of men and boys who shortly before had witnessed the comic interlude with the female clowns in the furniture vans. They joined forces with the police, hustled the ladies, and howled insults at them. "Does yer 'usband now 'oo're 'ut?" they cried. One of the ladies carried some papers beneath her arm. "Now then, mind your petition, and don't assault nobody with it!" she was intreated. It was in vain that the police were bidden look to the crowd. All that the police concerned themselves about was the retreat of the ladies. "Keep moving, and don't excite this crowd," they said. One of the ladies, overcome by

Suffragettes, was in some danger. "I'm not a Suffragette, but a member's daughter," cried one of the young ladies; "will no one help me with this lady, who is fainting?" This seemed rather good fun to the onlookers. "Fainting is she?" said a constable. "Well, just don't you excite this crowd, but keep moving."

With infinite difficulty the victims found refuge in a shop. The mob swarmed round the premises and shut off the possibility of further movement. Eventually a waitress made her way out to the nearest telephone, and a member sitting on the Government side of the House received the despairing message: "We are besieged—as Suffragettes—in an A.E.C.; pray come to our assistance." He was a peace-loving man, but decidedly awkward sort of opponent in a crush, and he was through that crowd in what the man who preside over running records would call "even time." The hooligans, uniformed and tattered, intuitively recognised a member of the House, and great was the triumph of the victim in their rehabilitation before the multitude. The dignified reprobate administered to the blundering officer who had been responsible for the ladies' humiliation and danger will it is to be hoped, have been reported to headquarters.

JAPAN AT SEA.

THE GROWTH OF HER MERCHANT SHIPPING.

To those who have not followed the commercial as well as the belligerent development of Japan in the last few years, Sir Thomas Sutherland's statement made recently at the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company: "That the whole of their colonial trade between Bombay and Japan had been wiped out by their Japanese competitors," must have come as a surprising, if not incredible, fact. But while the rising power and efficiency of the Japanese Imperial Navy have engaged public attention, the concurrent steady growth and enterprise of Japanese merchant shipping have almost escaped notice.

Along these two different lines of defence and commerce, Japanese power at sea has been developed hand in hand, from the very beginning of the outward movement which Japan began to make when the visit of Commodore Perry in 1854 broke down her two centuries of isolation. That policy of isolation had been initiated by the decree of the Shogun Ieyasu in 1633 ordering the destruction of the vessels which William Adams, the English sailor shipwrecked there in 1600, had taught the Japanese to build and rig on the European model. The same decree ordered big Japanese junks to be reduced to a third of their size, and only small junks for coasting purposes were permitted to be built in future, so that looking vessels for deep-sea and long voyages all intercourse with foreign countries was rendered impossible. The end of that era of seclusion in 1854 was marked by the withdrawal of this ancient veto, and the Shogunate built a vessel well-named the "Nankin"—on European lines. From the squat native junk, with its single square sail, Japan passed immediately to the possession of twin-screw steamships purchased from Europe. Government subsidies to the Kaisha, the first Japanese steamship company, enabled the establishment of a regular service between Tokyo and Osaka in 1858. Dock-yards were built, and European sailors engaged to teach navigation.

Japan's little war with Formosa in 1874 compelled the Government to purchase thirteen steamers from Europe for transport, and when peace was restored the vessels were utilised to establish a regular service between Japan and Shanghai. In 1876 the Government handed over its twenty steamers to the Mitsubishi Kaisha (Five Diamonds Shipping Company), and by a grant and annual subsidy the company was enabled to buy up the Yokohama-Shanghai services and ships of the Pacific Mail SS. Company and American business. The Satsuma rebellion in 1877 again compelled the Government to purchase more ships from abroad, and when their military use had ended they were added to the Japanese merchant navy.

Lighthouses were erected round the coast, 24 hours constructed, and new shipping company was established by Government aid. But in 1883 this company and the elder Mitsubishi Kaisha were amalgamated into the now well-known Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the premier shipping company of Japan. At the same time a law was made forbidding the construction after 1887 of any junks of over one hundred tons, so that by this means the clumsy native boats were doomed to die out, and to be replaced by vessels of European build. In 1892 war began between Bombay and Japan, the regular steamship service which has now monopoly the carrying trade between the two countries. Occasional voyages were also made to Hawaii and Australia for the carriage of Japanese coolie emigrants.

Again war—the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-1895—stimulated the development of Japan's merchant shipping. Some additional vessels were purchased from abroad, and these, with the country's existing mercantile marine, accomplished the transport of 120,000 fighting men, with 100,000 portage coolies and stores from Japan to the seat of war. In the main these vessels were officered, as well as manned, by Japanese, and this exhibition of seamanship by a nation whose only vessel until thirty years before had been the squat square native junk,

is a common and dangerous cause of suffering, especially among women. It may arise from a variety of causes, but is most frequently due to a torpid liver. When the liver is sluggish and inactive the bowels become clogged and constipated, noxious gases are absorbed into the system, poisoning the blood and nerve centres, and producing headaches, languor, difficult breathing, sleeplessness, and general disorder of the system. Drastic purgatives may give temporary relief, but they do not remove the cause, which is—

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